

INTELLOPAX 28

Approved For Release 2001/12/10 : CIA-RDP83-00415R010900020001-7

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL

25X1A

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SECURITY INFORMATION
INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT NO. [REDACTED]

CD NO.

COUNTRY USSR (North Kazakhstan)

DATE DISTR. 25 March 1952

SUBJECT Manufacture of Sea Mines in Petropavlovsk

NO. OF PAGES 2

PLACE
ACQUIRED [REDACTED]

25X1A

DATE OF
INFO. [REDACTED]NO. OF ENCLS.
(LISTED BELOW)SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

DO NOT CIRCULATE

25X1X

1. An armament plant with the number 239 or 267 is located on the eastern edge of the town of Petropavlovsk/Kazakhstan (51°50'N/69°10'E) about 1 km east of the Ishin River. On the north, the plant installation borders the trans-Siberian railroad, in the west and the south on a spur track leading from the railroad station to the plant and to a power station which was erected during the period of reference.
2. The plant comprises two portions. The older one which was erected about 1930 was said to have been used in manufacturing sea mines from the date of its completion. In 1942 another factory was transferred there from Rostov on the Don. Extensive new buildings were added. The new plant comprises an area of 2 x 2 km and is surrounded by a board fence with watch towers. A large settlement for plant personnel is adjacent to the plant.
3. In the old plant, the most important building is the foundry where mine cases were manufactured by the centrifugal-casting method. Finishing work was done in the "Mechanical Factory" which included a turnery and a milling shop.
4. The new plant was nearly completed in March 1948. The name and the arrangement of the new plant seemed to indicate that the plant was to be an expansion of the old plant. A large workshop with machine tools and a second workshop with presses and punching machines were completed.
5. Spherical mine cases, 1,200 to 1,300 mm in diameter with a wall thickness of 250 mm, were manufactured in the two factories. Six to eight piston-shaped detonators, about 300 mm long, were screwed into the upper half of the cases. The finished cases were shipped empty by rail. Judging from their labels they were shipped to Sevastopol and Rostov on Don. The labor force numbered about 1,000 persons. Work was done in three shifts. Naval officers were constantly seen on the premises of the plant. *

25X1A

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1A
[REDACTED]

6. Current was supplied by a new power station which was begun in 1942 and was put into operation in 1946. It was a 40 x 60 meter, 6 or 7-story building which among the small buildings of the town makes it most conspicuous target. The turbines are said to be of French origin. During the summer months, coal comes from Karaganda. *

25X1A * [REDACTED] Comment. Plant No 239 was already mentioned in documents of the German Armed Forces. The records stated that the plant was evacuated from Moscow, where, in 1941, it was accommodated in the "Lenin" foundry, a brickyard, and in a section of the "Meat Combine" in Petropavlovsk. [REDACTED] the new plants were erected already during the war with a view to concentrate the dispersed sections of the plant in one bloc. In this connection, it seemed as though the "Lenin" foundry was incorporated into the newly-erected plant as a permanent part of it. German war documents indicated that a six-man brigade varnished up to 600 mines within 24 hours in 1941, and that, in addition to the mines, the plant also manufactured components for rocket missiles. The weight of the empty rocket missiles was 75 kg, while that of the filled ones was 100 kg. Their total length was 2,800 to 3,000 mm. The rockets were launched from a box-shaped launcher fitted with an electric firing device. The power station mentioned in the report is probably the steam-operated power station rated at 10,000 to 15,000 KW which supplied the Lenin foundry and the Meat Combine.

25X1X

CONFIDENTIAL